Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1807. [No. 1846.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of *BEEF*—Boston inspection—No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate terms. Feb. 3.—d

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Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.
January 16. d

Wanted to Purchase,
A Negro Man Servant, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*
November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.
Apply to the Printer.
September 25. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
5 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,
AND
5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.
Mordecai Miller.
January 30. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.
Wm. Hodgson.
Jan. 3. d.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior quality
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
5000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

For Sale or Rent,
A WELL finished three story *BRICK DWELLING HOUSE*, containing 7 rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke house, coach house and stable and other necessary buildings all of brick, situate on Royal street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and near the market. For particulars apply to
Robert Patton.
February 9. d

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to
James Patton.
October 20. d

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43 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Madeira do. } quality.
Boxes of Cards
Sacks of Liquorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large assortment of Red Sole Leather,
For sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.
July 25. d

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50 barrels of Tar,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.
February 18. d

A TANNERY.

FOR SALE OR RENT,
A TANNERY, with convenient improvements thereon, in the town of Centerville. Apply to Mr. Daniel Harrington at the premises, or to the subscriber in Alexandria.
JOHN G. LADD.
February 25 d

Wanted to Hire,
ABOUT THIRTY HANDS and several Horses and Carts. For terms apply to *Jonathan Scholfield*, of Alexandria, or *Charles Stewart*, of Fairfax Court-house, Virginia.
Feb. 24. 2aw2w

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of *Douglass & Mandeville* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.
January 3. dtf

Joseph H. Mandeville
Intends to carry on the *FLOUR* and *GROCERY BUSINESS* in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.
January 3. dtf

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Havanna HONEY
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin } TEAS, Of a good quality
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.
100 tons Plaister Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—*ALSO*—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.
January 3 d

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermacaeti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.
January 10. d

FOR RENT,
The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 25. d

Printing, in its various branches handsomely executed at this Office.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
16th February, 1807.

ORDERED,
THAT the following persons be appointed commissioners, for superintending the elections, to be held in the different wards of the town, on Tuesday the 3d of March next, for the choice of members of the Common Council for the ensuing year, viz.

John Muncaster, William Harper, } for the first ward.
John Hunter, Joseph Riddle, Dennis Ramsay, } for the second ward.
John Young, Joseph Smith, Adam Lynn, } for the third ward.
William Reily, Mathew Robinson Thomas Janney, John Johnston, } for the fourth ward.

The election for the first ward, to be held at John Bogan's tavern, on Prince-street—for the second ward, at the court-house—for the third ward, at John Hodgkin's tavern, on King-street—and for the fourth ward, at Mr. Lawrence Hood's brick house, on Duke-street.

Test. JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.
February 18. 13dMa

To Sell or Rent,
Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to
Sarah Porter.
February 14. 2aw

For Freight to Europe,

THE STAUNCH
FAST SAILING BRIG
PERSEVERANCE;
[Burden 190 tons]
Completely equipped and now ready a Hartshorne's wharf. Apply To captain Samuel Jackson, on board, or to JOHN G. LADD.

Who has for Sale,
(NOW LANDING FROM SAID BRIG)
40 Barrrels New Rum
12 Hhds. Molasses
160 Barrels Sweet Cider
100 Casks Lime
100 Barrels Prime Beef
5 Pipes Holland Gin.
Feb. 20 d.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.
January 5. d6m
N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,
Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,
By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street.
July 6. d12m

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th of March, at 11 o'clock, will be sold on the premises,
One third part of that valuable Propesty *CENTER MILLS*, together with the Lands, improvements, &c. &c. adjoining, known heretofore by the name of *Four Mile Mills*, situated half way between Alexandria and George-Town. A long credit will be given for great part of the purchase money. The above property being so generally known it is supposed a more particular description is unnecessary.
And at the same time and place,
A variety of Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.
By order of Executors.
Philip C. Marsteller.
Feb. 28. d

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, to secure the payment of certain sums of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on their respective premises, on the 7th day of May next, sundry parcels of Land lying upon Union, Water, Fairfax and Queen-streets, and a twenty foot alley, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving his notes with an approved indorser, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal payments, and further to secure the purchase money, a deed of trust upon the land purchased.

James Keith, Trustee.
February 28. dts

Attention to this Notice.

THOSE persons who gave their bonds, (the list of which I have) will please to take notice that they ought to have settled with me in May last for property purchased by them.

I will, in one month from this date, if they do not come forward and pay off what is justly due, commence suits in chancery against them.

Benjamin Dulany.
February 14. (27.) d2w

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL
Of about 2000 barrels burthen, to load for a port in ENGLAND, to which immediate dispatch will be given. Apply to
JAMES PATTON.
February 27. d

Salt, Wine, and Fruit.

The CARGO of the Brig AUGUSTA, Captain *Davis*, from Lisbon,
For sale, by
Lawrafon and Fowle.
CONSISTING OF
2300 bushels *COARSE SALT*, suitable for the fisheries.
26 quarter casks Lisbon Wine.
28 boxes Lemons.
10 do. Oranges.
8 nests Baskets.
February 26. d

LANDING,
From the brig ACTIVE, and for sale, by
Lawrafon & Fowle,
12 hhds. clay'd
13 do. Muscovado } Sugars.
20 barrels do.
February 20. d

Spanish Hides.

1500 large heavy Spanish Hides
6000 wt. fine green Coffee—and
600 wt Indigo, Spanish Flotant
For sale by
M. MILLER.
February 20. d

FOUR DOLLARS *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, a *yellow Negro Girl*, about 16 years of age, a very round face with trickles or small spots. She is very remarkable, having on one of her ears a lump about the size of a small pea, occasioned by being bored for bobs when young.

Whoever secures her in any jail so as I get her again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home to
Aquila Johns.
Broad-Creek, Prince-George's County, 14th Feb.—(20) d10t

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices Dolls.	Cts.	D.	C.
Bread, Ship	100lb.	3	33		
Navy		4	25		
Pilot		5	50		
Crackers		6	00		
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	11	—		
Bacon	lb.		12½		
Butter for export			18	a	20
Coffee, West India			29		31
Cotton			25	*plenty*	
Chocolate			21		23
Candles Mould			20		21
Dipt			19		20
Spermaceti			50		53
Cheese, American			13		16
English			*none*		
Duck, Best Russia	bolts.	20			22
Fish, Salmon	bbl.	*none*			
Herrings		4	50		
Mackrel		*none*			
Shad		8			
Flax Seed		75		1	00
Flour Superfine		6	67		
Fine		6	00		
Midlings		5	50		
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.	1			
Wheat		1	25		
Rye			83		
Barley		1			
Oats			50		
Hides, Spanish	lb.		10		11
Hemp	cwt.	9			11
Hogslard	lb.		12½		
Iron	ton	125	130		
Leather, Sole	lb.		22		
Lime	bbl.	2			
Limes		5			
Lemons		*none*			
Lumber	100ft.				
Oak timber and scantling		5			7
Pine scantling		2			3
Boards 4-4		1	70		
—— 5-4		2	10		
White do. common 4-4		1	50		
do. clean 4-4		2	20		
Shingles, Junp.	24 in. M.	4	50		
Common		3	50		
Cypress 24		3			
Do. 18		2			
Staves hhd.		28			
bbl.		20			
bbl. Red Oak		10			
hhd. do.		9			
Meal	bus.		1	00	
Molasses	gal.		45		
Nankeens	piece		84		
Pork prime	bbl.	16			18
Cargo		15			16
Southern 2d qual.		15			16
Plaister Paris c. pr.	ton		6		
Do. retail		10			
Piemento					*none*
Porter, American	doz.	1	50		
London					*none*
Rice	100lbs.	4	50		
Soap, Amer. white	lb. *dull*		10		11
Do. brown			9		
Castile			15		17
Salt-Petre, refined			31		
Not refined			14		
Spirits	gall.				
Brandy 4th proof		1	12½	1	25
Rum Jam. 4th do			93		95
Antigua 2d			75		83
American			48		50
Whiskey			48		50
Sugar H. white	100lb	13			
Do. brown		11			
Candy white		13			
Do. brown		11			
Muscovado 1st qual.		11	50		
Do. 2d do.		10	50	*plenty.*	
Do. 3d do.		10			
Loaf	lb.		19		22
Salt St. Ubes	bus.		70		
Lisbon			70		
Cadiz			70		
Liverpool blown		62	1-2	*plenty.*	
Do. coarse			80		
Turk Island			80		
Isle of May			70		
Liverpool fine sack		3			3 33
Shot all sizes	cwt.	13	50		14
Sheetings, Russia	piece	22			
Steel blistered	cwt.	8	33		
Crowley		17			18
TOBACCO, *Alex. Ins.*		6			
Tobacco Md.	100lbs				
Up. Patuxent 1st qual.		6	56		
Do. 2d		6	50	6	52
Virginia		4		4	50
Lower do.		3	50	6	75
Rappahanock		4	50		
Teas, Y. Hyson	[lb]	1	10		
Imperial		1	40		
Tallow, Amer.			16	*scarce*	
Wax Bees			37½		
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260		300	
Lisbon	gal.	1	10	1	20
Sherry		1	15	1	25
Teneriffe			80	1	20
Claret	doz.	8		12	
Malaga	gal.		95	1	
Port		1	50	*scarce.*	
Tin, in boxes		19		20	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	202
Potomac do	95
Exchange on London, par.	

FROM THE LONDON COURIER OF DEC. 6.

The Negociation—A pamphlet has just been published upon the subject of the late negociation with France, which is evidently written under the authority of ministers. The following which is the most important part of it, contains a history of the rise, progress and termination of the late negociation:—

"Russia consented to treat with France upon the simple basis of the *status ante bellum*, with regard to herself. Now as Russia had neither gained nor lost any territory status ante bellum, with regard to her was the same as the state of actual possession, the forces of the two belligerents having only to retire, and leave every thing as they had found it. Russia therefore had no sooner proposed this form of treaty to France than she proposed the same to England. This principle however as applied in different circumstances became nominally a different basis; with regard to Russia it was the status ante bellum; with regard to England, *uti possidetis*. But the difference as it is evident on the face, was but merely nominal.

It was in this state of circumstances that the overture was made by France.—— First in indirect and general terms, stating that,

"Restoration of peace being equally to the evident interests of the two kingdoms. France having nothing to fear in the general success of her armies, and England having no further possible object in the continuance of hostilities; the emperor of Germany having made peace, and the emperor Alexander retreated from Europe with a resolution to disturb its tranquility no more; in this state of things so happy for the glory of France, his royal and imperial majesty had no other wish but that of peace, which might restore the intercourse of nations that were not formed to be enemies."

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The reply therefore to the French notification, was substantially,

"That England embarked in a common cause, had no interest but that of the confederation; that France could not be more anxious to restore the tranquility of Europe—that England therefore in concert with her allies, would eagerly embrace any overtures for the commencement of negociation, which by duly and officially pledging the public faith to the sincerity of such overtures, promised their successful termination to an honorable and permanent peace."

This was a direct acceptance of the French overture, qualified only with the condition that it should be repeated in form.

The French ministry now thought proper to reply directly; the substance of the answer however was little more than the same assurances officially repeated, in the form of a letter from the minister of foreign affairs in Paris to the minister of the same official responsibility and duty in London. Upon this though irregular the British cabinet consented to act, giving her another proof of their anxiety for an honorable peace, by this repeated surrender of preliminary forms and voluntary departure from diplomatic reserve.—— The notifications however of the French cabinet was still general; the British government accordingly replied by a demand of—

"The basis upon which the French government were willing to enter upon negociation as in the event of such a negociation being commenced, it would much facilitate its happy termination to confine, within certain preliminary limits, the line of discussion; that an explicit declaration on this head was therefore expected from the part of the French government, and was necessary to confirm the confidence of his majesty's government in the sincerity of the French proposals."

The answer to this on the part of the government of France, gave the decided form of the negociation. The French government replied with a detail not usual in the ordinary course of official correspondence; it repeated its anxiety for the restoration of peace, and even entered on that state of things which rendered it an equal object of desire to France and England. In that interrogatory form, which is deficient equally in gravity, and in some degree contrary to the equality of independent states.

"It was demanded what France could further seek or wish by war; that the fortune of war had given her enough, not only for her safety, but for her glory; that the fate of her arms had left her no other bounds but her moderation; that, having thus effected all her own interests, the interest of her safety and her glory, she had now no other object than to contribute all in her power to the restoration of general tranquility, and the recovery of the blessings of peace. That, as France had nothing further to fear, so could England have nothing further to hope in the continuance of hostilities. That this state of things presented a suitable foundation for the restoration of peace. That France gave full credit to the assurances on the part of the English government that that government was anxious to give its efforts to procure an event of such manifestly general interest, and in which general interest that of England was not the most inconsiderable. That France on her part demanded the same confidence, as to sincerity so conformable to her interests from the British government. That the French government could not but applaud the directness with which their overtures had been hitherto received. That such conduct was worthy of an honorable nation in intercourse with a nation equally honorable. That in this confidence the French government had no hesitation to comply with the invitation of the English ministry, and declare, as a preliminary, the basis upon which the negociation should be conducted. That, upon this subject, France had only to repeat her declaration, that, neither in peace or war, had she any further object of aggrandizement; that the French government, therefore, had nothing to seek in peace, but peace itself; the restoration of the repose of herself, and that of Europe, and the ordinary securities that such peace should not be merely nominal. That, as a result from this state of circumstances, the French government had to propose to that of England, that the basis of the negociation about to be entered upon between the two governments, should be,

"The state of actual possession, the *uti possidetis*, subject, however, to the exchange upon equivalents."

To this an immediate answer was returned from the English ministry, unequivocally accepting the proposed basis, but,

"Excepting, from the principle of exchange upon equivalents, his majesty's Hanoverian dominions, which, having been seized without any pretext of hostility, or just exercise of the rights of war, were not an object of treaty, and as such an assurance was required on the part of the French government, that, in any negociation which should be entered upon, they should not be so considered, but should be restored upon the conclusion of peace, without the demand of any equivalent."

The basis of a treaty was no sooner agreed upon, than there arose an event equally unexpected by both governments; an event which, on the part of the British government, gave substance and meaning to what before was but a line marked by a shadow. This was the capture of the Cape by sir Home Popham.

The French now perceived that the *uti possidetis*, which Mr. Fox had concluded upon, was raised into a signification which they never intended; the English had something to retain, and what was more, they were resolved upon retaining it.

The French government, therefore, protested against this acquisition being included in the agreed basis—that having arisen since, and being not even within contemplation of the two governments, it could not be considered as making any part of the contract concluded between the two powers—that it was evidently no part of the state of actual possession, and as such the restoration of it would be expected on the part of the French government.

It was replied, on the part of the British government,

"That the basis of actual possession, as agreed upon between the agents upon both sides, could not look merely at the state of things at the precise point of time in which it was concluded, but that it must necessarily comprehend those variations, which, from the circumstances existing at such point of time, must be expected to occur; that all such circumstances, and the variations produced then on the original state of things, must be considered as part of the general state of possession; that at the time in which the basis was agreed upon, it was known to Europe that the English expeditions were out upon some distant capture. The Cape of Good Hope was at least as possible as any other. It could not therefore be preteaded that the French government agreed upon the basis of actual possession with a perfect ignorance that any thing might possibly arise to vary the state under which it was concluded. That the basis, however, consisted of two parts; that of actual possession, and exchange upon equivalents. That the British government, in their earnest desire for the friendly progress of the negociation, would oppose no difficulty to the discussion of this subject under the latter part of the basis; that if France desired the restoration of the Cape, the French had only to propose an equivalent in exchange."

It was now replied on the part of the French government, with that tone of haughtiness and ill humor which, from the undignified interposition of the parties too immediately concerned, has not unfrequently characterized that government,

"That the honor and good faith of France to her allies demanded the restoration of the Cape of Good of Hope; that it could not be for a moment sustained; that the acquisition of it by England had not varied the state of things under which the basis of actual possession had been agreed upon by France; that the assertion was equally groundless, that, in the then existing state of things, France could have foreseen the necessity, or even possibility, of such an event; that France fixed her attention upon her own marine, and had no regard to the British expeditions; that, therefore, France would not consider the Cape as any part of the state of actual possession; that the restoration of it *was necessary*; that if England required an equivalent, France had already consented to give her one, *in the restoration of Hanover*.

"To this, in the express words of Mr. Fox, it was replied decidedly by entering fully into the subject of the occupation of Hanover,

"That Hanover had been seized, not conquered; that it had been taken from the elector, not from the king of Great Britain; that it was the spoil of peace, and the pillage of neutrals; that no negociation could proceed, or would have been commenced, unless from the direct assurance that it should be unequivocally, and without equivalent, restored to the elector; that such assurance had been given; that Hanover, therefore, must be considered as exempted from all further discussion; that the agent of his majesty's government had it, moreover, in order to express the resolution of his majesty's government to retain the Cape of Good Hope as a permanent possession, unless the French government should offer in exchange a continental object of equal great value."

The French government replied by repeating their offer of Hanover or, "perhaps Malta," in a long argumentative answer. The fact was, that the situation of the French government was now changed by some political occurrences. It was now known that the court of Petersburg was inclined to peace. The powers of D'Oubril were said to have been signed, and the Russian ministry, as a last resource to preserve their places, had been compelled to fall in with the court party, and propose peace.

The English agents were upon this desired by the government at home to declare,

"That the negociation must remain suspended till the French government should return to the basis within which it had been mutually agreed that the discussion should be confined—that it was only upon this basis that his majesty's government had been induced to enter upon the supposed conferences—that they beheld with regret the wide departure of the French from their own proposals—that his majesty's government could not but see in this departure too much reason to suspect the sincerity with which that of France had made pacific overtures—that in this state of things his majesty's government could not but consider it as contrary to its dignity, and all honorable candor, to continue a negociation, which, in its commencement, promised so little success, and in which one of the parties seemed to hold it as a rule to retract what they had granted, and grant only what they intended to retract."

It was not, however, the interest of the French government, that the negociation should be thus closed. With whatever little sincerity they had hitherto conducted it, it had answered a good purpose to them, and could they have procured the kind of peace which they sought, it would have done more to have confirmed the fortune of France than many victories.—— The French government, therefore, alarmed by the firmness of the English cabinet, now again shifted their tone, and relapsed into that ostentatious profession of a desire for peace, which that government knows well how to employ when circumstances require. It replied to the English note or remonstrance, by repeating in yet more minute detail all those circumstances which rendered peace desirable to the two nations.

"Who had commenced the work of peace? Who had invited the attempt to give repose to Europe? France—Why, therefore, should she destroy her own work? In a state of things which did not call for sacrifices, which would scarcely leave them justifiable in the eyes of posterity, France had come forward in a tone of concession more suited to her humanity than her glory. That France did not wish to conceal that it was now the highest point of her ambition to give peace to Europe, and repose to the world—that the French government still retained the confidence that the government of England would concur in its efforts to this end—that the appointment of plenipotentiaries, or fuller powers to the agents now employed, would much facilitate such an event; that it did not appear that the present gentleman had any other specific powers than those of endless conference; that the French government waited with confidence and impatience for the farther testimony of the pacific disposition of the government of England."

The English government replied to this note by enlarging the powers of the persons entrusted with the management of the negociation in France, by a direct assurance that when the negociation had assumed the necessary form, a plenipotentiary should be sent without delay. It was now, therefore, for the first time, that the negociation began to proceed in earnest, and with every appearance of a favorable termination. The Russian minister was daily expected at Paris and not a doubt was entertained but that the end of his mission would be peace. A change indeed was momentarily expected in the Russian ministry, but even this change, as brought about by court intrigue, was expected to be in favor of peace. The English and French parties were so nearly balanced at Petersburgh, that, destroying each other's influence, it was believed they would be totally without effect, and that the event would be regulated solely by Russian principles and Russian politics.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

Capture of Curracoa.

KINGSTON, (J.) Jan. 24.

On Saturday night last arrived at Port Royal, his majesty's frigate Anson, of 40 guns, captain Lydiard, from Curracoa, with 300 prisoners, and the colors captured at that island, which was taken in the most extraordinary and gallant manner, by a squadron of frigates, consisting of the

Arethusa	34 guns	captain	Brisbane
Latona	38		Wood
Anson	40		Lydiard
Fisgard	33		Bottom

For skill in planning, singular boldness in executing, this event will rank among the first of heroic actions; it is indeed perfectly in unison with every thing glorious in the past, and an example of every thing great to the future.

As our squadron did not possess the means of laying regular siege to the place, captain Brisbane came to the determination of sailing into the port, and storming forts hitherto considered as impregnable, or perish in the attempt, for retreat was impossible. The time chosen was day dawn on the morning of the first of Jan. when all the boats were hoisted out, and the squadron stood in with a strong breeze, the Arethusa leading. The enemy were panic struck at such unexpected temerity, all was confusion; here soldiers without officers, there officers without soldiers; alarm drums beating in all directions; a British squadron in their very harbor, and within pistol shot of their batteries before sun rise. Troops collected at Otra Brandy were prevented from crossing the water, our ships interposing; not more than three broadsides were fired from our frigates when the ships companies and officers of the Arethusa and Anson, with the marines of the Latona, headed by captains Brisbane and Lydiard, were landed, fort Amsterdam stormed, and all the out works had British colors flying before 8 o'clock, fort Republic on the hill, and Caraccas fort excepted. The Fisgard had orders to act against Otra Brandy, two batteries distinct from the main land, she took possession of, to one of which the men absolutely swam, the enemy being previously dislodged. The guns of fort Amsterdam were fired but once; on our people storming the place they did not act in a body, but retreated in confusion, firing round corners and from houses. The militia, amounting to 3000, had not time to collect, nor could they cross the water in boats. The Dutch frigate Kenau Hasslar, was boarded by captain Brisbane, the Latona warped along side and took possession, when captain Brisbane proceeded for the shore. The Surinam corvette was boarded from the larboard bow of the Anson, while her starboard guns were firing at the batteries. The Flying Fish, a large national schooner, was boarded by the boats of the Arethusa; the officers and crew of those vessels fought most gallantly; commodore Cornelius Zertz was killed; the captain of the Surinam mortally wounded, and the first lieutenant dangerously, besides several others. The moment the town, fort Amsterdam, &c. were completely in captain Brisbane's possession, a lieutenant of marines was sent a flag of truce, requiring fort Republic to surrender. The officer discontinued firing, but would not surrender without an order from lieutenant general J. P. Changuion, the governor, who was at this time a prisoner, with all his staff, in fort Amsterdam. We understand that captain Brisbane desired the council to be collected, and gave them five minutes to capitulate for the whole island, but as they intreated for a longer period, it was extended to half an hour, in the mean time the most active preparations were made for storming this almost inaccessible fort. The ship's company of the Fisguard, commanded by captain Bolton, were in boats ready to proceed by water. The marines of the squadron, with about 300 sailors of the Arethusa and Anson, were prepared to advance by land, the remainder of the sailors on shore, including an officer and sixty men, from the Latona, manned such guns as could bear on the object of attack, every thing was ready on a signal being made, when a capitulation was signed, and the troops in fort Republic alone marched out with the honors of war, piling their arms and becoming prisoners. All private property is respected, and the troops to be sent to Europe and exchanged. Captain Bolton took possession of fort Republic. Captains Brisbane and Lydiard landed nearly together, the former was the first man who scaled the wall, the latter the second, closely followed and supported by their respective officers and ships companies. Captain Wood remained afloat in the command of the squadron: about 200 of the enemy were killed; our loss is very trifling; had our ships been half an hour later in the attack, the slaughter must have been dreadful, nothing could be better timed. The ci-devant governor comes a passenger on his way to Europe.

List of Killed and Wounded on board his majesty's vessels.

Arethusa: 2 killed and 5 wounded.
Latona: 1 killed and 2 wounded.
Anson: none killed, 7 wounded.
Fisgard: none killed, none wounded.
Total: 3 killed, 14 wounded.

We understand that there were upwards of sixty Spanish, French and Dutch vessels, exclusive of six or seven Americans lying at Curracoa when that island fell into our possession; some of them are stated to be of great value.

Six commissioners have been appointed to investigate prize concerns at Curracoa. Captain James Athof Wood, of the Latona frigate, is the president.

La Superieure brig, of 14 guns, captain Rushworth, sailed on Tuesday morning for Great Britain, having on board captain Lydiard, of the Anson frigate, the bearer of dispatches to the lords of the admiralty, announcing the capture of the island of Curracoa.

The Princess Amelia packet, Stevens, sailed the same morning with a mail for Great Britain, under the protection to a certain latitude of Le Goelan brig, of 16 guns, captain Clement.

The brig Fair Creole sailed the same morning for Charleston, by the permission of his honor the lieut. governor.

The Arethusa frigate of 53 guns, capt. Brisbane, arrived on Wednesday in 6 days from Curracoa, with the following vessels captured at that island, viz.: Dutch frigate Kenau Husslar, of 36 guns and 170 men; do. corvette Surinam of 22 guns and 90 men; do. schr. Flying Fish, of 14 guns and 50 men; and Spanish armed schooner Maria, of 10 guns and upwards of 50 men. A great number of their men jumped overboard, and got on shore previous to their being taken possession of. The frigate is a fine vessel, only 5 years old, and built entirely of oak, she suffered much in her masts during the action.

The Dutch governor and his family, the Fiscal and commissary, 15 ladies, and 25 officers, arrived in the Arethusa.

Captain Bolton, of the Fisgard, remains as governor at Curracoa. Captain Peebles, of the Royal Marines, is commander in chief of the forces, and lieutenant Scott of the same corps, has been nominated to the situation of the town major.

The Latona frigate, of 36 guns, capt. Wood, was to leave Curracoa for this island on the 11th inst. with 69 merchant vessels that fell into the possession of the captors.

The American schooner Felicity, from Baltimore, bound to Cape Francois, with provisions, taken by a French privateer, and recaptured on the 10th inst. by the Hebe frigate, arrived the same day.

BALTIMORE, February 24.

The brig Lioness, from Charleston, S. C. and schooner John and Elcey, from Guadaloupe, are in the bay.

Arrived, sch'r. Dorchester, Jacobs, from Bordeaux. Sailed from City 2d, and the Cordovan 4th January, in company with ship Eliza for Baltimore, Spoke in the river, brig Three Brothers, Fitch, from Baltimore; Happy Couple, from do. the captain drowned going ashore in the boat with his papers, which were also lost; ship Thomas, from New-York. Left at New-Point-Comfort last Wednesday, ship William Penn, from Bourdeaux, which sailed 10 days after; and brig Eliza Vickery, from Havana.

February 25.

Arrived, schooner Mary-Ann, Murphy, 24 days from Point-Petre, Guad. Left there, brigs Louisa Wheeden, for Baltimore in ten days; Betsy, Davis, do. schooner Edward, do. uncertain; ships Independence and Margaret for New-York, and a number of others names not recollected. Passed in the bay a French 80 gun ship, at anchor at the Horse-shoe, the Foudroyant, admiral Willaumez; brig Henry, and schooner John and Eley, from Guadaloupe, a northern ship and others reported before.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

MERIWETHER LEWIS, Esq. has been nominated to the Senate, as Governor of Upper Louisiana, in the place of *General James Wilkinson.*

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Ship Century, captain Dade, 52 days from Liverpool; salt and crates; Hugh Smith and Shreve and Janney.

Left Liverpool the 9th of January, but brings nothing later than the Oliver Ellsworth, arrived at New York.

Ship Grand Seignior, from New York; ballast; William Hodgson.

Sloop Maria Antoinette, captain Bell, 12 days from St. Thomas; coffee; Wadsworth and Butler. Business was very dull at St. Thomas, owing to Bonaparte's proclamation. Spoke in lat. 22, N. long. 67, w. brig Numa, capt. Wilson, from Baltimore to London, all well.

Schooner Fair American, Berry, New-York; sundry persons.

Schooner Sally, ——, Rhode-Island; Northern produce—Captain.

☞ A Card.

MR. GENERES has the honor to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Alexandria, that *his BALLS will commence on* WEDNESDAY *the fourth instant.* He hopes the LADIES will do him the honor of attending.

March 2. 3t

10 bales Beerboom Gurrahs,
For Sale by
Joseph Riddle.
March 2. d3tlawtf

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, this morning early, an apprentice to the shoe-making business, named *JAMES BUTLER*—He is about 19 years old, slim made, grey eyes, brown hair, down look, much freckled; took with him sundry clothing. The above reward will be given for apprehending said apprentice, if taken within 10 miles of Alexandria, and a proportionate reward and all reasonable charges if taken at a further distance.

Charles Pascoe.
March 2. 3tawtf

Just Received,
(Direct from LINVILL'S Comb Manufactory, Baltimore)
A large and elegant assortment of
TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS,
OF THE MOST MODERN FASHION;
Which will be sold plain or sett, in any way fancy may direct.

JOHN ADAM.
Silver Smith and Jeweller, King-street
February 27. d6t*

FOR SALE,
An excellent Man Cook,
About 28 years of age. For terms apply to the Printer.
March 2. eo

TUITION.

THE subscriber returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, for their patronage and liberality towards him, and begs leave to inform them, respectively, that he continues to teach SCHOOL at his Academy, on King-street, opposite Mr. George Deneale's, where will be taught as usual, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, Common, Vulgar, and Decimal; Geometry, Trigonometry, plain and special; Surveying, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Navigation, &c. Young Gentlemen desirous of becoming acquainted with any of the above arts, will meet with due attention from

George W. Carlin.
March 2. eo3t*

Just now Published,
AND FOR SALE
By ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, in King-street,
A NEW WORK,
Entitled
GEOGRAPHICAL COMPILATION
For the Use of Schools.

Being an accurate description of all the Empires, Kingdoms, Republics and States in the known world, with an account of their population, government, religion, manners, literature, universities, history, civil divisions, ecclesiastical hierarchy, principalities, with an account of their importance, remarkable monuments, illustrious citizens, commerce and population, &c. &c. &c.

The whole arranged in a catechetical form, compiled from the best American, English, and French authors. By *D. L. C.* teacher of geography.

In this compilation will be found several interesting and new particulars concerning the latest transactions in Europe, Asia and Africa; with a long and accurate description of the United States and Spanish America. Also a description of the most famous of the ancient nations, as Palestine or Judea, Greece, Italy, Gaul, &c. &c.

This work is printed on a handsome type, on elegant paper, neatly bound and lettered; in two vols. 12 mo. Price $2 50 cents.

This book has obtained, been approved and subscribed to by the President of the United States, by the Secretary of State, by the Directors of Colleges of Union at Schenectady, in the state of New-York, of George-Town, and of St. Mary, in Baltimore; in which last institution, as likewise the ladies seminary of Mrs. La Combe, and of Mr. Bacanois, in Baltimore; of Mrs. Rivardi, and Mrs. Greland, in Philadelphia; and of Miss De St. Memni, in Burlington, New-Jersey, it has been adopted, to the exclusion of all other treatises of geography. It has also obtained the subscription of the most respectable part of the citizens of Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, and of the state of New-Jersey. This makes the author entertain the flattering prospects of seeing his labor rewarded by the suffrage of a liberal and enlightened public, who doubtless will encourage a work which has been sanctioned by so many able citizens in the Union, and for which no trouble has been spared to render it at the same time instructive and agreeable.

Delectando, pariterque Monendo.
Horat, de Arte poitica.
March 2. eo3tlaw4w*

Rope for Sale.
THOMAS GRIMSHAW,
At his ROPE STORE, King street, a few doors west of the house of the late *Mr. Davey Davey*, has on hand, an assortment of WHITE ROPE, consisting of
LEADING LINES,
BED CORDS,
TRACE ROPE,
FISHING LINES,
CHALK LINES,
MILL and WELL ROPE,
of all sizes—
With all kind of Rope excepting Tarred Rope—all of which he will sell low by wholesale or retail.
February 28. eo3t*

WILL BE SOLD OR LEASED, ON GROUND RENT,
For a term of Years, or for ever,
A NUMBER OF VALUABLE AND ELIGIBLY SITUATED BUILDING LOTS, in this Town—on Fairfax, Cameron, Water, Union and Princess streets. They will be laid off to accomodate purchasers. Application may be made to *William Herbert, Esq.* or to the subscriber near Patuxent Iron-works, Prince George's County, Maryland,

John C. Herbert.
February 12. 2awtf

TO BE RENTED,
THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply to

J. H HOOE.
July 28. tav

Richard Lee & Son,

SENSIBLE of the many favors conferred on them by an enlightened community beg permission to return them their sincere acknowledgments, and solicit them for a continuance of the same.

As all the efforts of Hannah Lee and her colleagues to ruin our characters and injure the reputation of our medicines, have proved abortive, we should think it degrading to ourselves and insulting to the public to pursue the contest into which we have been reluctantly dragged. Here we will drop the subject, leave her to enjoy the consolation her vapid Billingsgate language in her last advertisement is capable of affording, and simply ask those who may have occasion to purchase medicines of the following description, to give ours a trial, under a full confidence that every new trial will corroborate the long established public opinion of their being genuine.

THE FOLLOWING MEDICINES SOLD BY
NICHOLAS HINGSTON,
At his China, Glass, Queen's-Ware and Seed Store, Fairfax street, facing Messrs. Rickett's and Newton's.

Each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Richard Lee and Son,

Without which none are genuine.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is as innocent & mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

From the many cases of cures that daily come to our knowledge, we have selected the following:

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

You are at liberty to publish the astonishing cure performed by your Lozenges on my son, 10 years old, who was afflicted with fevers, pain in his side, and a continual head-ache, which reduced him so low that he was unable to sit up. One of my neighbors advised me to use your Lozenges, which has had the happy effect of restoring him to a better state of health than he has enjoyed for several years, in the short space of seventeen days.

JOHN KELLEY, Pitt-street.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

My son, five years old, has for some time past been very unhealthy, having fevers, headachs, and loss of appetite. Hearing of the many cures performed by your Worm Lozenges, I was induced to give them a trial. The effect was beyond my expectation, as a large quantity of small worms was expelled; hundreds of them was alive for some time after.

JOHN KENNEDY. Potter-street.

Baltimore, Jan. 4th, 1807.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious & Malignant Fevers, is recommended

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills,

Prepared by *Richard Lee & Son*, Baltimore.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age,

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

The high opinion I have of your Bilious Pills, and a desire to make known their utility for the benefit of mankind, I wish you to publish the following:

For two months past, I have been afflicted with a violent sckness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit, and loss of appetite—by taking two doses of your pills, I am restored to a perfect state of health—which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns: in my opinion, this medicine is unequalled in stomach and bowel complaints, not being attended with that griping pain, common to other remedies.

JOHN SCOTT,

Delaney-street, near Columbia Garden.

LEE'S ELIXER,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrah's asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleets, flour albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Lee's genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

LEE'S DAMASK LIP SALVE.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth & Gums

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Venereal complaints.

January 21

Coach-Making.

REA AND TAYLOR,

LATE OF NEW-YORK,

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public,

THAT they have commenced the above business at the shop formerly occupied by W. T. Peck, in Royal-street, near Gadsby's hotel, where they propose carrying it on in all its various branches, on the most reasonable terms, for cash. They flatter themselves the experience they have acquired in the principal cities in the United States, will secure them public patronage, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to,

February 2. eo

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT two-st FRAME HOUSE lately occupied by Mark Butts situate in Duke, between Water and Union streets, next door to Thomas Preston's. Apply to

Mark Butts, or
Thomas Preston.

January 7. eo

FOR SALE,

A WELL finished three story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on King-street, the most commercial street in town and in the center of it.

A well finished two story Brick House and Lot, on Duke-street, near the river.

A Lot of Ground a short mile above town, containing five and one eighth acres, near the river.

Twelve hundred and eighty acres of military Land, in the state of Tennessee, on Obey's river, a branch of the Cumberland river,

A tract of Land containing 510 acres, in Greenbriar county, Virginia.

Also, a very convenient and well finished Brick House and Lot, in George-Town, with Brick Stable, Coach House, &c.

Also, a two story Frame House and Lot, in George-Town, and Bake House—the lot is 38 feet 4 inches front and 107 feet deep.—A part payment will be expected down, and a liberal credit given for the balance.

If the George-Town property is not sold by private sale, it will be offered at public sale, on the first Monday in May next.

Samuel Craig.

January 22. 2aw

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about fifteen and an half acres of Land, within half a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property from its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at ninety, one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to JAMES IRVIN, or myself

Robert Adam.

January 20. eotf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Lightfoot*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased:——ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, *Adm'x.*
Samuel Lightfoot, *Adm'r.*

January 21. 2aw6w

Public Sale.

At 10 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 7th of March, if fair; if not, the next fair day; will be sold, at the late dwelling of *Henry Zimmerman*, deceased,

All the personal Property of the

said deceased; consisting of one Negro Man, two Negro Women, four valuable Horses, and a variety of Houshold and Kitchen Furniture. Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

John Zimmerman, Ex'r.

February 25. eo3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership of *Moxley & Welsh*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and ROBERT WELSH is duly authorised to settle all the business belonging to the firm.

Joseph Moxley,
Robert Welsh.

☞ The business in future will be carried on at the same place by ROBERT WELSH.

Occoquan, Jan. 30. [Feb. 11.] law3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to decline business in this place, takes this method of calling upon all those who are indebted to him for payment; and such as do not come forward before the 24th of next month, their accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper person for collection.

My own debts must be paid: therefore an apology for this call is unnecessary. Any claims not liquidated are requested to be presented, as all *honest ones* will meet with attention so far as in my power.

I HAVE ON HAND

A quantity of DRY GOODS, the price of which I will make very low to any person that will purchase the whole.

I have also on hand,

A general assortment of Groceries and Liquors as usual.

George Clementson.

February 24. eo1w2aw2w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Davey and Mills*, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and *William N. Mills* is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,
Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23. eotf

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the *Grocery & Flour Business*, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Buter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23. eotf

NOTICE.

A MAJORITY of the stockholders of the Alexandria theatre, having agreed to purchase the ground rent of $108 per annum, arising from the ground on which the theatre is erected, *give this public notice* to stockholders residing out of Alexandria, that unless they forward notes to the subscriber payable at 3, 6, and 9 months, from the first of January, 1807, for their proportions, by the first day of March next, a deed will be then taken for the property to those who shall agree to the above purchase by that day.—Any stockholder disagreeing to the above stipulations, will only be entitled to the one and thirtieth part of the neat proceeds of the sale of the property, sold at public auction by the direction of the trustees of said theatre, on the 30th August, 1806.

Guy Atkinson,
Agent for the Stockholders.

January 29—30. 2aw1stM

☞ The above theatre to rent.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Henry Zimmerman*, late of the county first aforesaid, deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 28th January, 1807.

Eliza Zimmerman, *Adm'x.*
John Zimmerman, *Adm'r.*

January 30. 2aw8w

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing season,

A valuable FISHERY on Great Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOOE.

January 3. 2awtf

FOR SALE

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes suitable for private families.

8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass of the Baltimore manufactory.

Patent Castings and Teakettles,

Bucellos and Carcavella Wines.

By ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Feb. 4. 2aw4w

PUBLIC SALE.

TO BE SOLD, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next,

The Lots of Ground, with

the Improvements, now occupied by Mr. *Hugh Smith*, together with the whole remaining part of the said two Lots, containing half a square, save 42 feet 6 inches on Royal, and 112 feet on Queen-street, deeded to and now in the occupation of *John Mandeville*.—The said Lots bounded on the south by the lots formerly belonging to the late *William Ramsay*; on the east by Royal-street, on the north by Queen-street, and on the west by Pitt-street. One third of the purchase money to be paid down; the remainder in 1, 2, or 3 years, as may suit the purchaser. A deed of trust and bond will be required to secure the payment of principal and interest thereon, annually. If any person wish to contract by private sale, previous to April, they may apply to *John Longden*, who is authorised to bargain for the same. If the property be not sold it will be leased on ground rent for ever, on very low terms.

February 25. 2awts

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all persons who may be found trespassing on the land belonging to *C. W. Valangen*, situated on the Potomac River, near Alexandria, below the mouth of Mol Frost's Run, and extending to a line belonging to Mr. Peter Sheron's, nearly at the lower extremity of the Pocosen: and from thence back from the river to the north branch of Little-Hunting-Creek, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law in such cases provided.

C. W. Valangen.

February 23. 2aw3w

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cleish Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. eo3w law till 1st May

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Prince William County, near Hay Market, on the first of January, a negro man named *Windsor*, about 38 or 39 years of age; 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has a down look when spoken to; one of his hands has been burnt on the top nearly over, and is white and scruffy—had on when he went away, a suit of soldier's cloth; but it is like he will change his clothes as he had money when he went away and perhaps change his name.—Ten dollars will be paid if taken in the county & bro't home, if taken out of the county and brought home, the above reward, or, secured in any jail so that I get him again.

James Wyatt, sen.

February 9. law4t

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,